

Persons wishing to subscribe to the *Republic*, can do so by leaving a line to that effect at the counting-room on Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

## Our City and Ourselves.

The leading distinction between the political system of America and of other countries is, that here the people think for themselves, whilst elsewhere the government, the clergy, and the press undertake to think for the people.

This American peculiarity is impressing itself upon the public press. The imperial pronoun is losing its prestige. Instead of deriving their opinions from editorial homilies, the public demands the earliest intelligence of every thing that occurs. Upon this it makes its own observations and derives its own deductions. No power of the pen will restrain the reader within stale and arid columns, when the fresh attraction of a fast press, presenting every current event, tempts him to wander. Nor will any degree of party allegiance render the daily repetition of established political truths an equivalent for the regular republication of intelligence derived from other journals. It is not for us, as journalists, to complain of these indications of public inclination, but to conform ourselves to them.

We shall therefore communicate every important occurrence, foreign or domestic, as soon as it can, in printed form, be laid before our readers. Our comments will aspire alone to the merits of truth and brevity. It is obvious that a journal not entitled to rely exclusively upon the patronage of the Government must require such aid from the people as will render its conductors independent of persons, parties, sects or sections. We shall, therefore, throw ourselves upon the sense of justice and interest of our readers. A paper intrinsically worth its subscription will deserve a liberal patronage. A large and increasing circulation will extend the commercial and social relations of those who employ its columns.

The city of Washington is particularly interested in extending her intercourse with the surrounding States. She is neither the geographical, commercial, nor the numerical centre of the Union; but she may become the centre of accessibility and of political and general intelligence. She depends for her improvements upon the liberality of Federal legislation; let her encourage every facility for laying her wants, and the arguments for their relief, before the great American constituency.

Within a short period railroad facilities will be completed for supplying the daily papers of Washington to the interior of the South and Southwest. Those extensive sections which have hitherto looked to the cities of the seaboard or of the West for intelligence, will then turn to the Federal metropolis as the source of information. Let, then, the city extend her favor to the efforts now being made, and Washington, relieved of the reproach of having to look to the journals of other cities for information of what is passing within her own limits, will, like other cities, have a press adequate to furnish the earliest intelligence of events, and bound by every consideration of pride and gratitude to advocate, and if necessary to defend, her interests.

## The Baltimore American.

The number of this paper issued on the 1st instant was 17,736. This divided by the number of days in a year would make the *American* about fifty-nine years old, if, as we believe, it has always been a daily publication. For very many of those years it was published by some or all of the members of the late firm of DOBBIN, MURPHY & BOSK. It has ever been a useful, dignified, and intelligent newspaper, and prosperity and honor have attended its proprietors. But at the commencement of this month Messrs. ROBERT A. DOBBIN and CHARLES C. FULTON became its sole proprietors. Under their control it will lose nothing of its wonted tone and character, while we have reason to believe its capabilities for usefulness will be increased, by the infusion of a more vigorous and energetic spirit than its late judicious and prudent conductors were disposed to invoke. Our kindest adieux to Messrs. MURPHY & BOSK, and our warmest congratulations and best wishes are tendered to their successors.

## The Evening Star.

The journal bearing this title made its appearance yesterday evening under the auspices of its new conductors. It proves a clever and entertaining sheet, and is creditable to Messrs. WALLACH & HOPE, its editors, by whose enterprise and talent it has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

## Distinguished Arrivals.

Judge CAMPBELL, of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. C. M. CONRAD, of Louisiana, arrived in town yesterday.

## Magazines.

*Blackwood's Magazine* for June has been received, and may be obtained of TAYLOR & MARY, in this city.

The *Illustrated Magazine of Art* for July maintains the high character for artistic merit which previous numbers had earned. The work may be obtained of JOE SHILLINGTON, in this city.

PLENTY OF RAIN.—During the time of the late drought in this section of country, on the waters of the Upper Mississippi it was quite different. The Minnesota *Pioneer* states that the tributaries to that river above the falls have been very high, and that the river, on the 23d ult., was within one foot of being as high as it was at any time during the spring.

POST OFFICE ENVELOPE STAMPS.—The postage envelope stamps are now being issued. The price fixed upon is \$3.20 per hundred; being three cents each for the postage stamp and twenty cents per hundred, or two dollars per thousand, for the envelopes.

## To the Merchants and Mechanics of Washington.

A highly intelligent and respectable citizen has volunteered the following appeal in our behalf, and in behalf of the interest of this city. His remarks will undoubtedly be received by our readers with universal approbation:

The writer has resided in Washington long enough to feel the frequent annoyances arising from the want of a good local newspaper. No city in the Union of even double the population can furnish as many items of local news, not only interesting to the inhabitants but to the people of the whole country, as this. The many interests centered here connecting directly with every part of the Union, the general desire to know all that is going on at the seat of Government, combined with the rapidly-increasing population and business of the city, would appear a sufficient guarantee that a newspaper rightly and energetically conducted would receive adequate support. Such, in the end, might be the case without aid from you, but it would only be after a long period of loss and discouragement. It is in your power at once to give vitality and strength to the project this day commenced, not only by subscriptions alone, but by adding to those a free and liberal system of advertising; thus, while diffusing information with regard to what you have to sell, and extending your own business and profits, you place upon a sure foundation a newspaper, which, with constantly increasing circulation, will give to you and your families in the shortest possible time and in the best possible form the current news of the day, almost as necessary to you as the daily bread you eat. Although our city is rapidly increasing in population and wealth, her commercial advantages are yet to be developed; and, with right energy on the part of her people and a true and just application of her local resources, twenty years hence will show her docks crowded with vessels and her wholesale warehouses filled with customers. This, however, never will be done until we learn to go alone with regard to newspapers, until we give our own support as will enable them to supply us at least with the local news of the day, without forcing upon us the disagreeable going to other cities for information with regard to events which have happened among us.

It is in your power, it is for your interest, to sustain such a paper. The larger its circulation, the greater the number of its Washington advertisements, the more your business, and the value of your property, will be increased; additional capital will be brought here, manufactures will be introduced, and profitable labor provided for a young population, of which a sadly large proportion is now growing up in idleness and vice.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—Colonel Seymour has become sole proprietor of the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, having purchased William L. Hodge's half-interest for \$20,000. Mr. S. F. Wilson has purchased Alexander C. Bullitt's half-interest in the New Orleans *Picayune*. Mr. Wilson is said to be a fine writer, a native of New York. These papers are among the best and most influential in the country.

The steamboat New World, an Albany boat, collapsed her boilers at New York on Friday morning last, by which six persons were immediately killed, and a number of others badly wounded.

DR. NATHAN CHAPMAN, an eminent physician and professor of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on the first instant. He was a native of Virginia.

EDWARD STUBBS, esq., has been reinstated Disbursing Agent of the Department of State, in the place of Wm. C. Zantzig, esq., who has held the office nearly four years past.

DEATH OF MRS. FOOTE.—The death of the wife of the Hon. Thomas M. Foote is announced. The *Buffalo Courier* thus speaks of the deceased:

"In company with her husband Mrs. Foote had just returned from Europe, having landed from the steamer Baltic on the previous evening. For several weeks previous to her departure from Vienna her health had been seriously impaired, and apprehensions were entertained that she would not be able to survive the voyage home. Mrs. F. possessed superior mental endowments, had a very agreeable and winning address, and an unusually fine presence. She was greatly beloved by those who knew her many excellent qualities, and her loss will be deeply deplored. She was the daughter of the late General Ethan B. Allen, of Batavia, Genesee county, and sister of Mrs. L. A. Verplanck and Mrs. Judge Sill, of this city. Her age was thirty-three years."

FROM TRUXILLO AND BAHIA.—RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.—The brig Helen Jane arrived at Boston from Truxillo, which she left June 12, reports that the country was perfectly quiet. The war between Honduras and Guatemala, such as it was, was at an end.

The fatality amongst the English vessels in port at Bahia was terrible, and some of them had been left with scarcely a man on board. The fever was also raging on shore, but the authorities suppressed all information on the subject.

THE TEHUANTEPEC GRANT.—In the Supreme Court of New York, in the matter of Francisco P. Falconet against Albert G. Sloo, to recover \$600,000, with \$15,000 interest, an attachment was granted on Wednesday against the property of the defendant in New York. It appears that Falconet, who resides in Mexico, at the instance of the agent of the defendant, paid that government \$300,000 for Mr. Sloo, on account of the Tehuantepec grant, and bound himself to pay \$300,000 more, in two drafts, during July and August. Since then, it is alleged, Mr. Sloo has refused to honor the drafts of the plaintiff upon him for the money advanced, and hence the attachment.

THE MONTGOMERY (ALA.) JOURNAL says that the Town Council of that city, on the 27th ultimo, subscribed five hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company. The ordinance is to go into effect if a majority of the real estate holders of the city shall ratify the same at an election to be held on Monday next. One condition on which this subscription is made is that \$500,000 shall be subscribed by other responsible names in Alabama.

A PILE OF WOOL.—We saw yesterday in the warehouse of Haskin & Hadley, fifth ward, some fifty thousand pounds Wisconsin wool, all bought within the past three weeks, and much of it ready bagged for shipping. The general quality of the wool is superior, and some of it very choice. We notice one clip of one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine pounds, brought in yesterday by Mr. E. S. Sawyer, of Burlington, Racine county, for which fifty cents per pound was paid, making an aggregate of \$699 60.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

FOR LIBERIA.—A company of intelligent colored men is in the course of formation in Pennsylvania, with a view to emigrating to Liberia with their families, starting either from Philadelphia or New York during the approaching autumn. Two delegates sent out by the colored people in different sections of the State, the Rev. S. Williams and Mr. Charles Deputie, have visited the new republic, and brought back favorable reports, and they are the leaders in the new organization.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—It may be interesting to the members of the late Assembly and others to know that the stated clerk of the General Assembly has within the last week received a letter from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. The subject of slavery is referred to in a single paragraph, but in much milder terms than in either of the letters received from the same source within several years past. Its general spirit is kind and fraternal.—*Presbyterian*.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1853.

The present is an inauspicious moment for the debut of a correspondent before a new circle of readers. The news market is flat—decidedly. Even romance—were I disposed to indulge in that style of production—is nowhere with the thermometer at summer elevation. However, "I'll try;" and whatever of interesting fact may be afloat on this metropolitan sea, I shall hope to give you, free from those freaks of fancy which have so often stamped "Washington correspondence" with the seals of doubt, suspicion, and want of reliability.

The President has formally accepted the invitation to attend the opening of the World's Fair at New York, and will certainly be present on that interesting occasion, unless prevented by some unforeseen event. He will leave this city on Monday next, and desires to make the trip as a private citizen, unheralded, and spared the annoyance of innumerable committees of reception on the route, &c. Whether so reasonable an aspiration can be realized is a matter of doubt. Secretaries Guthrie, Cushing, and Davis intend to accompany General Pierce. General Cushing has an engagement a few days later to deliver an address at the Harvard commencement.

The statements relative to the armament of American fishing vessels which have gone to the Northeastern banks this season, seem to have alarmed the Government more than did the difficulty of effecting satisfactory settlement of the fishery dispute. It is generally conceded that the question is now in satisfactory train of adjustment between Secretary Marcy and Mr. Crampton, the British Minister. But an armed collision with our fishing fleet might spoil the porridge; and there lies the danger most apprehended by the Administration. The steamer *Princeton*, now already for sea, and the *Fulton*, both at Norfolk, have been ordered to repair to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to await further orders from the Department. Similar orders have been issued to the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, now at the Charleston navy yard. The *Fulton* and *Decatur* will soon be ordered to the fishing grounds; and the *Princeton* also, if she is not sent to the Pacific to carry Mr. Walker to China, as has been expected. The uncertainty on the latter point, probably, is the reason why the vessels are not ordered at once upon among the cod-fish and mackerel. The motive for this employing this strong force is the desire to relieve our fishermen from any supposed necessity of taking the law in their own hands, and to restrain them from unfortunate violence or excesses; and not because of any anticipation of collision with British cruisers. It is stated on good authority that the chief object in sending the *Princeton* to the banks is to try her, and see whether she will be likely to stand a longer trip.

I learn to-day that large quantities of munitions of war are being transported to the Northeastern Boundary. The Administration probably acts on the rule that to be prepared for war is the best mode of preserving peace. The storeship *John P. Kennedy* is expected to sail from New York in a week or ten days, to join Ringgold's Exploring Expedition. Señor Don Manuel Larrainzar, the Minister of the Republic of Mexico, has asked an audience of the President of the United States for to-morrow, and it is understood that it has been granted. It is conjectured that on this occasion General Almonte, who has been in the city for several days past, will be presented as the successor of Señor Larrainzar, who will take his leave.

The rumor that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has gone to the fishing grounds, I take to be erroneous. He has gone to New York to meet his friend, Admiral Seymour, of the British fishing fleet, with whom he contemplates a pleasure excursion to Canada, after they shall have made a brief visit to the World's Fair. I learn further that it is the purpose of the Administration to maintain for our fishermen the rights hitherto enjoyed by them under the treaty pending the negotiations for the settlement of the fishery question. One object of Mr. Crampton's visit North probably is to consult good Canadian authorities relative to the reciprocity scheme for some years past agitated in that quarter, and which Mr. C. undoubtedly hopes to carry through with our Government under pressure of the fishery dispute. I should not be surprised if the result of the negotiation should be the guarantee to our fishermen of all the privileges they claim in British North American waters in return for our adoption (of course with the sanction of Congress) of a modified system of reciprocal free trade between the United States and the Canadas.

Wonder what's out at the Post Office Department. President Pierce is suspected of making the Appointment Office a personal visit yesterday to regulate affairs. Some of the late removals don't please him; and if rumor tells the truth, Major Vandewater is to be restored by the President's order. Hope the rumor is true, for the major's sake as well as the President's. ZEKE.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

We can neither talk nor write very freely to a new acquaintance, especially one whose face we never saw before, and upon first introduction we are not expected to say much more than a simple "How d'ye do?" and a word or two upon the weather. This is a usage very agreeable both to those who have not the time or patience to listen to long stories, and those who have but little or nothing to say. The "glorious fourth," that great day of fire-crackers and rhetorical flourishes, passed off as usual, rather a bore to everybody except the small boys and negroes. A good many citizens, young and old, went out of town upon "cheap excursions," and as many country people came in, all looking about anxiously as if in search of the "celebration." In the evening large numbers of husbands, wives, and children walked over towards Monument square to see the "fireworks," which did not come off in consequence of which all quietly walked home again. Nearly opposite the Irving Hotel, however, there was a display of "fireworks," seen and appreciated only by a limited number. A group of "Young America" gathered under a shade-tree; after several rounds of "fire-crackers" came small rockets, then a series of crosses and wheels ingeniously displayed from the auger-holes in tree-boxes, with a grand finale of crackers, whistles and yells.

During the past week not much work has been done by the clerks in the Departments. All business is suspended during a "revolution." The siege has extended through all the Departments except the State and War Departments; but very few Whigs have survived. In the Treasury Department no less than one hundred changes have been made. In the Census Office some forty or fifty of both Whigs and Democrats were "dropped," leaving twelve or fifteen to close up the business. As many more were discharged from the Pension Office, reducing the force to less than fifty clerks, the number being limited by the new classification. The business of the

office could not be kept up with this limited number, and some twenty "extras" have again been appointed. A friend counts up for us fifteen Whigs who are still objects of Executive mercy in that office. Secretary Davis has made but one removal in his Department, and he says he shall make none except for incompetency or inattention to official duties.

Most of the discharged clerks are leaving town. A few will remain behind either with the hope of getting back to the "fodder" or with the intention of turning "claim agents." But the prospects of the agents are any thing but brilliant during the present dynasty. The rigid, and, as they say, outrageous constructions of Commissioner Waldo and Secretary Guthrie close the doors alike against agents and claimants. Hereafter we shall, from time to time, have something to say of the laws and the interpreters thereof. Some half-dozen members of Congress and as many office-hunters still linger.

We shall soon hear from the remaining foreign appointments that are undisposed of. Judge Smith, of California, will, it is said, be appointed Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. He is a man of decided ability, and will well sustain himself in that position. John M. Daniel, of the Richmond *Examiner*, is to have a foreign mission. Our Commissioner to China, Mr. Walker, has not yet left. He is debating what route will most improve his health. "Yusef" Browne will be his Private Secretary.

A few days since Clark Mills received a despatch from a committee of the Jackson Association in New Orleans inviting him to meet them either there or here to arrange with him for another Equestrian Statue of Jackson for the Delta city. The statue will be cast here, and shipped to New Orleans.

The dusty metropolitans are leaving town for pure air and fresh butter. Some few have left in consequence of the newspaper fever which is prevailing in the District.

## QUILL.

CLASSIFICATION OF CLERKS IN WAR AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS. As made on the first instant, in pursuance of the law of the last session of Congress. The salary of the first class of clerks is \$900 per annum; second, \$1,200; third, \$1,500; and fourth, \$1,800.

Office of the Secretary of War.  
Class 1—Archibald Campbell.  
Class 2—John D. McPherson, Disbursing Clerk.  
Class 3—Nathaniel Rice, John Potts.  
Class 4—Charles Calvert, James D. Kerr.  
Class 1—William B. Lee.

Office of the Adjutant General.  
Class 4—Joseph F. Brown.  
Class 3—James L. Addison.  
Class 2—John G. Law, James H. Lowrey, R. M. Hanson, Charles H. Lee, Samuel S. Randall.  
Class 1—Levi Davis.

Office of the Quartermaster General.  
Class 4—William A. Gordon.  
Class 3—James Gossler, William L. Bailey.  
Class 2—John S. Moore, S. D. Finkel, Thomas J. Abbott, J. C. Goodrich, Matthew Markland.  
Class 1—James B. Nourse, F. G. King, G. M. Cooke.

Office of the Paymaster General.  
Class 4—W. D. Beall.  
Class 3—N. Frye, Edmund H. Brooke.  
Class 2—W. W. Young, Norman B. Smith, Thomas Cromwell.  
Class 1—Richard T. Cox.

Office of the Commissary General.  
Class 4—Richard Gott.  
Class 3—W. J. Smith.  
Class 2—Columbus Munroe, Wm. H. Watson.  
Class 1—John A. Wilcox, Joseph Schwartz.

Office of the Surgeon General.  
Class 4—Richmond Johnson.  
Class 2—Andrew Balmain.  
Class 1—P. M. Henry.

Office of the Chief Engineer.  
Class 4—F. N. Barbur.  
Class 3—James Eyleth, James C. Wilson.  
Class 2—R. B. Fowler.  
Class 1—H. C. Preuss.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers.  
Class 4—George Thompson.  
Class 2—Philip Harry.  
Class 1—J. C. Dorsey.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance.  
Class 4—George Bender.  
Class 3—Morris Adler.  
Class 2—S. Ramey, Wm. McDermott, Jonas P. Keller, Charles Slemmer.  
Class 1—N. W. Fales, R. B. Irwin.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.  
List of Appointments made this day.

Secretary's Office.  
Class 4—K. Pritchett, J. Hood, A. S. H. White.  
Class 3—Simson Smith, O. W. Moore, Geo. A. D. Clarke.  
Class 2—Charles A. D. Packard, A. W. Fletcher, S. G. Hyde, Robert Bowie.

General Land Office.  
Class 4—N. P. Cassin, J. W. De Kraft, Moses Kelly.  
Class 3—N. A. Randall, John L. Barnhill, B. T. Reilly, Wm. V. H. Brown, H. H. Heath, Nicholas Vedder, Samuel V. Niles, Wm. H. Lowry, Benjamin Evans, S. J. Dallas, F. A. Tschiffely, James L. Cathcart, Jas. H. Blake, Charles A. Davis, G. W. Boardman, D. McCarty, S. Brintnall, F. H. Sweet, C. C. Leeds, W. H. Coleman, J. E. Conant, Oliver DuFour.  
Class 2—W. C. Page, Andrew K. Smith, H. L. Skinner, J. L. Cramer, J. W. Irwin, W. F. Wilson, W. W. King, P. F. Wilson, E. G. Smith, W. M. Yerby, E. A. Cabell, C. P. Smith, Marinius Weller, E. H. Fuller, A. J. Dimmies, C. Walbridge, W. M. Ferguson, Charles Gratton, J. P. McQuade, A. J. Stansbury, E. F. Ruth, J. F. Rand, Charles Haskins, C. C. Benham, A. Holmead, R. T. Morrell, J. G. Gould, R. M. Shyne, J. H. Bingham, H. H. Kalusowski, J. D. Ott, R. R. Richards, G. P. Howell, John Lowder, T. Snowden, W. T. Brooke, J. T. Mason Barnes, W. C. Powell.

Class 1—J. Harper, W. S. Crawford, P. M. Martin, E. Brooks, Jos. B. Ward, Otto Schenkenberg, J. W. Strong, T. F. Robinson, W. A. Harris, B. T. Nalle, R. L. Ream, J. W. Hester, W. Clyde, A. Steele, G. W. Bealle, J. F. Young, Cyrus F. Widap, N. H. Starbuck, H. Borland, J. A. Deebie, G. W. Bradford, Abm. Winger, A. G. Haley, Coleby Young, Wm. Darby, R. Ricketts, J. B. Dade, B. T. Swart, R. Bassett, M. C. Farrelly, G. W. Kimberly, John Dupuy, Charles P. Pope, George T. Dearing, Owen McGair, W. O. Lumsden, J. H. Waggoner, T. W. Thompson, G. H. Gurley.

Indian Office.  
Class 4—Henry Beard, Alfred Chapman, Geo. R. Herrick.  
Class 3—Wm. B. Waugh, Luther R. Smoot, Ezekiel Miller, Edward B. Grayson, M. J. Bacon, N. Quackenbush.  
Class 2—J. H. Berryman, James Lindsey, J. R. Rogers, Geo. H. Holtzman.

Pension Office.  
Class 4—J. T. Adams, J. N. Prior, C. H. Rhett, T. Triplett.  
Class 3—R. H. Goddies, J. D. Wilson, Wm. Gordon, J. J. Smith, W. O. Niles.  
Class 2—B. Hooe, G. D. Keam, M. Bull, W. A. Broadus, R. McRae, J. H. Woods, William Burke, T. Jenkins, A. A. Evans, L. J. Browne, D. F. Toll, W. O. Slade, J. E. Stewart, D. P. Perkins, W. B. Malcolm, S. C. Boynton, R. D. Clark, J. H. Burch, J. Chestney, S. G. Dodge, J. L. Gray, E. Mareh, D. McCook, M. J. Atkinson, T. Moore, W. A. Woodley, L. F. Whitney, O. W. Marsh, T. N. Adams, T. Orr.

Class 1—J. L. Anderson, A. R. Sparks, D. W. Collins, J. A. Johnson, R. N. Clark, T. J. Albright, E. C. Eddie, W. G. Busby, W. R. Wilson, J. H. Hood.

Patent Office.  
Commissioner—Charles Mason.  
Chief Clerk—S. T. Shugert.  
Examiners—L. D. Gale, J. H. Lane, Henry Baldwin, F. S. Smith, George C. Schaffer, T. R. Peale.  
Class 4—A. B. Little.  
Class 3—T. J. Everett, W. C. Langdon, R. W. M. Johnston, Daniel Breed, J. M. Henry, A. Herbert, A. L. McIntyre, Hugh McCormick, F. W. Ritter, Thomas Gadsden, J. T. Fales, David Poole.  
Class 2—W. W. Turner, William A. Hacker, C. B. Moss, William Read, W. C. Dunlap, S. F. Bell.  
Machinist—William Slicer.  
Agricultural Clerk—D. J. Brown.

Temporary Clerks—William G. Cranch, J. T. Ball, P. E. Wilson, J. H. Phillips, S. W. Wood, C. E. Upperman, W. D. Bartlett, William R. Bradford, P. C. Howie, T. M. O'Brien, S. D. Mills, Thomas Johns, H. C. Bailey, Harrison Holt.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that a serious accident occurred at Harmony Grove, in Framingham, yesterday, on the occasion of an excursion by the Sunday school connected with the Fifth Universalist Society of this city. A lad about thirteen years of age, an adopted son of Mr. C. M. Foss, went into the water to bathe with some of his companions. In jumping in he struck upon some sharp substance, inflicting a severe wound in his abdomen, from which the intestines protruded. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, and the wound sewed up, but the lad lies in a critical condition.—*Boston Journal*, 1st instant.

FOR CONGRESS.—The following gentlemen have been named candidates for the sixth Congressional district in Maryland, composed of the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Howard: George Wells, John M. S. Causin, Charles R. Stewart, George C. Morgan, John D. Bowling, Thomas F. Bowie, Joseph Isaac Duval, and John T. B. Dorsey. All are good and true Whigs.—*Annapolis Republican*.

## Mexican Intelligence.

We have received papers from the city of Mexico of as late date as the 14th ult. In New Orleans four days later intelligence from the Mexican capital is acknowledged. The New Orleans papers represent that Señor Aguilar has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. We are inclined to believe this a mistake. According to the official promulgation copied into *El Universal*, and confirmatory of previous accounts, Señor DON MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, (in the place of Don Lucas Alamán, deceased,) but was also to remain charged with the Ministry of the Interior (Ministro de Gobernación) until the arrival of Señor DON IGNACIO AGUILAR, who had been appointed to the latter post.

The *Diario Oficial*, of the 10th ultimo, publishes the following list of diplomatic and consular appointments:

To the United States.—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor Don Julián N. Almonte; Secretary of Legation, Don José María González de la Vega; Clerk, Don Antonio Sierra.

To England.—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor Don Joaquín María de Castillo y Lanzas; Secretary, Licenciado Don Augustín Franco; Clerk, Don José Hidalgo.

To France.—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor Don José María Pacheco; Secretary, Don Pedro Escandón; Clerk, Don Angel Huici.

To Spain.—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor Don Buenaventura Vivó; Secretary, Licenciado Don José Mariano Esteva y Uliarri; Clerk, Don José María Pastor y Landero.

To Rome.—Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Señor Don Manuel Larrainzar; Secretary, Licenciado Don Félix Béstegui; Clerk, Don Ignacio María Icaza.

To Prussia and Saxony.—Envoy Extraordinary, Señor General Don José López Uruga; Secretary, Don José Francisco Rus; Assistant, Captain Don José María Rojo.

To Belgium.—Chargé d'Affaires, Don Andrés Negrete; Clerk, Don José Manuel Mora y Oza.

CONSULS.  
Consul in Havana, Don Ramon Carvallo; Consul General in the Hawaiian Cities, Don Salvador Batres; Vice-Consul in Manzanillo, Licenciado Colonel Don José Armero Ruiz; Vice-Consul in Bordeaux, Don Enrique Pomier.

We clip the following further items from the New Orleans *Picayune*:  
"Santa Anna's birthday, the 13th of June, was celebrated with great pomp. Salutes were fired, the troops paraded, and the President received the diplomatic corps.

"The *Siglo Diez y Nueve* having appeared several days in succession without leading articles, the editors published in explanation a note from the government which they had received. This note states that the government had seen with displeasure the editorials of the paper, and the delay with which they published the decrees of the government, and threatens them with the law if these things are repeated.

"The editors say, in commenting upon the order, that they can neither reply nor defend themselves, and that, as they do not know what the ideas of the government are on the questions of the day, they cannot write, for they may inadvertently oppose those ideas. Politics are prohibited.

"The difficulties between the States of Chiapas and Oajaca are not yet settled.  
"The old law and duty of alcabala has been re-established as it existed in 1846.  
"During the month of May the mint at Guanaxtato coined in silver \$452,000 in dollars, \$26,000 in halves, \$28,000 in quarters, and \$9,000 in eighths.

"Imports of arms has been prohibited. The official paper in Vera Cruz announces that persons of good repute, and whom the government believed would make good use of their arms, can apply for the return of those which have been taken from them.

"The *Diario Oficial* announces that advice have been received from the Governor of Sinaloa, and also from the Governor of Guadalupe, stating that the expedition of Count Boulton against Sonora had been dissolved in California.

"It is stated that the Indians are committing great ravages in Coahuila. Three bands of them traverse the State in all directions without the slightest opposition.

"The delivery of arms by the citizens had been suspended in the State of Durango, in order that they might be able to defend themselves against the Indians."

THE CAPTURE OF NANKIN BY THE REBELS.—The New York *Commercial*, in announcing the capture of Nankin, publishes the following despatch, received by a merchant of London from Trieste:  
"The Hong Kong *Gazette* of April 22 confirms this information, and says that the capture was effected on the 31st of March. It adds, however, the important intelligence that the insurgents were subsequently compelled to evacuate the city, and that on the 6th of April they were defeated in an engagement with the Imperial troops about thirty miles south of the city of Nankin."

There was also in circulation in London at the closing of the Africa's mails a report to this effect:—"Shanghai abandoned." The information, however, was too vague to produce much effect, for it was impossible to decide what Shanghai was "abandoned" by European residents, by the people generally, by the Imperial forces, or by the insurgents. The most probable version seems to be the latter, or that they had abandoned all attempts on Shanghai after being compelled to evacuate Nankin.

It is stated that another despatch received in London announces a state of extreme consternation throughout the whole north of China, and that all business at the ports, except Canton, was at a stand-still. The slaughter in small engagements was great, and no produce of any kind coming down, the canal communications being closed.

A confirmation of these accounts, received by Messrs. Walter, it is reported that all teas were withdrawn from the London market on the day of steamer Africa's sailing.

ROCK ISLAND AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The track from Peru to Rock Island is graded nearly the entire route. A letter from Sheffield states that the iron to complete the road has been purchased, and sufficient has just arrived of forty-five miles from here. Nine ship loads are now on the way across the ocean and shortly expected at New York, enough of which to complete the road to Rock Island will be immediately forwarded West. By the 1st of September it is expected that the cars will be running to Sheffield, and by the 1st of October to Geneseo, a distance of only twenty-five miles.

Mr. Warner, the contractor for building the bridge over Rock river, a work which it was supposed would detain the entire undertaking, from the difficulty of obtaining the necessary iron, has just received upon the ground all of the iron necessary for its completion, and thinks he will have it finished by the 1st day of October.

The contractors are still of the opinion we expressed months since, that the entire route will be completed to Rock Island, and the cars from Chicago will enter that city in the month of December next.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette*, June 23.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.—A Vermontor, named Robinson, has been mulcted in the sum of \$1,065, which, with the costs, will amount to some \$2,000, for slandering a female with whom he had once engaged to marry, and from whom, upon getting tired of his bargain, he had succeeded in obtaining a written discharge.